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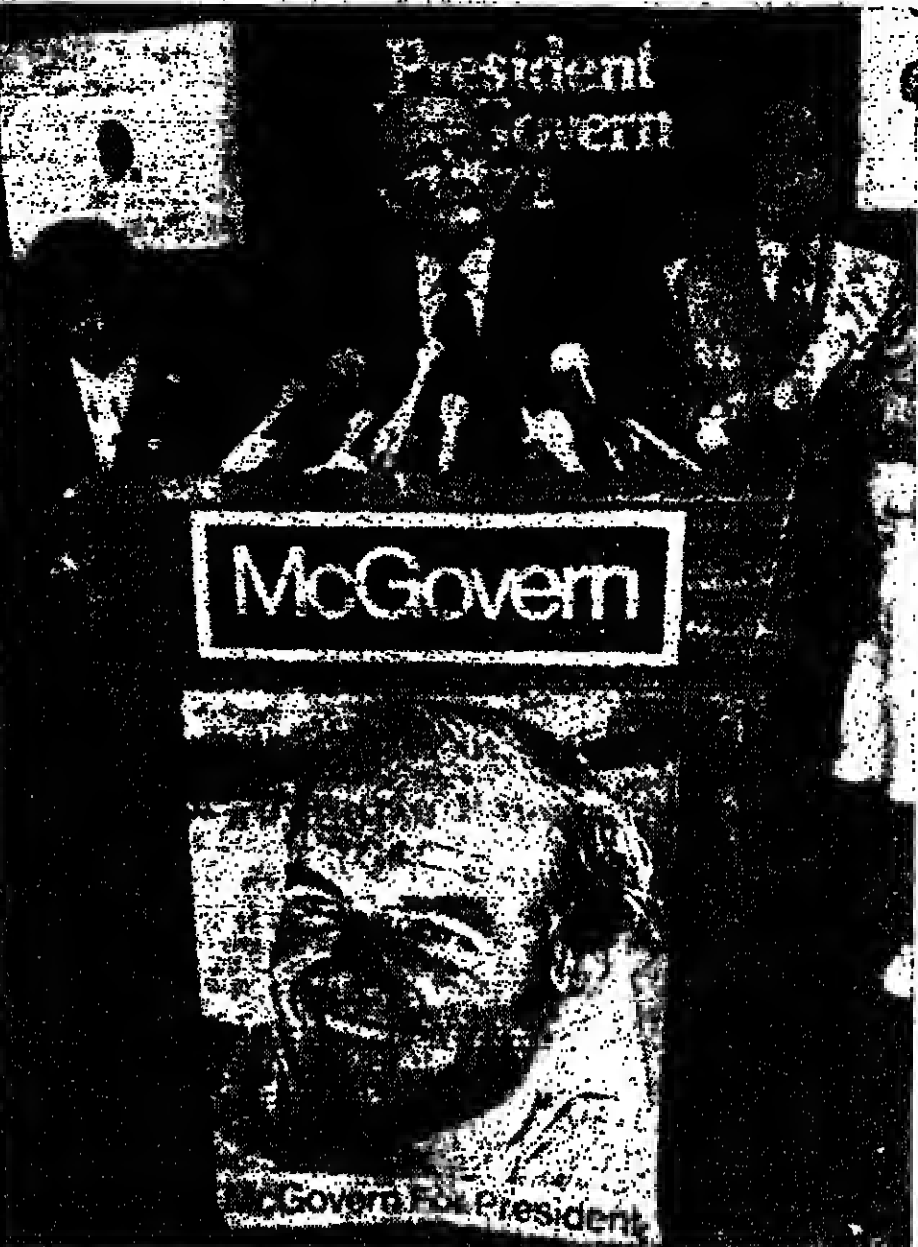
Established 1887

g Winner Oregon, R.I. McGovern

PORTLAND, Ore., May 24 (AP)—Sen. S. McGovern was an overwhelming winner in the Oregon and Rhode Island primary elections yesterday, setting the stage for a showdown battle with Sen. R. Humphrey in California June 6.

McGovern says now that if he can win California with its 271 delegates, he will be able to wrap up the Democratic nomination before the national convention opens July 19 in Miami Beach.

Two victories yesterday gave Sen. McGovern 58 more delegates—23 in Rhode Island and 35 in Oregon—and he added 11 from Missouri district meetings to his first-place total of 502 1/2 of 509 votes needed to capture the nomination.



Sen. McGovern addressing rally in Portland, Ore., after primary victories.

start his California drive with a speech to a press club luncheon on the problems of Mexican-Americans, the largest minority group in the state.

Like Sen. Humphrey, he pledged to appoint a Spanish-speaking American to his cabinet and said he would fill California's first federal judicial vacancy with a Mexican-American.

Sen. Humphrey, already campaigning in California, after conceding Oregon in advance, pledged to appoint a Spanish-speaking American to his cabinet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Swamps Opposition by 368 to 96

Chaban-Delmas Sweeps Test Vote

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH
—The test vote was a defeat for the Gaullist-dominated National Assembly tonight, ending the opposition by 368 to 96. It was the vote on government policy for the 1969 election.

The debate yesterday and today centered on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's economic and social reforms, which majority speakers claimed have put France in the best economic shape of any European country.

Throughout the debate, however, it was apparent that the campaigning for next year's elections was already under way. The opposition hopes to cut sharply into the huge government majority, and the majority, knowing it cannot hope to repeat the landslide of 1968, hopes to limit losses.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Two Heidelberg Bombs Kill 3 GIs

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 24 (AP)—Three U.S. servicemen were killed and five persons injured tonight when terrorist bombs went off in two cars parked inside the headquarters compound of the U.S. Army's European Command.

An Army spokesman said the blasts in cars parked some 150 yards apart blew a hole in a wall at a data-processing building and shattered glass in a movie theater and officers' club.

The three dead, who were not immediately identified, were in the vicinity of the data-processing center when the first bomb detonated.

Ulster Catholics Edge Toward Backing Whitelaw

By Bernard Weinraub
BELFAST, May 24 (NYT)—The Roman Catholic minority, anxious about growing Protestant militancy and uncertain about the terror tactics of the Irish Republican Army, has made tentative steps toward supporting William Whitelaw, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland.

Although Catholic political leaders have made clear that full support for Mr. Whitelaw would be withheld until all men interned without trial are released from the Long Kesh internment camp, Catholic community and church leaders have in recent days responded warmly to Mr. Whitelaw.

The peace movement in our community is gaining strength," said Creggan County, chairman of the Central Citizens Defense

Peace Movement Gaining Strength As IRA Terrorism Stirs Discontent

Committee, a powerful group in the Falls Road ghetto. "It's growing every day," said one woman from London-derry's Catholic areas met with Mr. Whitelaw for more than an hour tonight and said they told him the majority of residents in the city's Bogside and Creggan districts want an end to IRA violence, United Press International reported.

Yesterday Mr. Conaty, Father Padraic Murphy, whose parish covers the Falls Road and Ballymurphy areas, and other members of the defense committee, held an hour-long talk with Mr. Whitelaw at his office in Stormont Castle. "We are impressed

Nixon, Kosygin Sign an Accord For a Linkup in Space in 1975

Science Panel Is Formed in Second Pact

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 24 (NYT)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nixon signed today an agreement on space cooperation. The pact proclaimed a commitment by the Soviet Union and the United States to carry out a docking of spacecraft in 1975.

Under the accord, American astronauts will be trained in the Soviet Union and Russians in the United States in preparation for the experiment, in which crews will visit each other in their linked craft.

The two governments also signed today a five-year accord setting up a commission on scientific and technical cooperation. The group will meet at least once a year to recommend joint projects.

The agreements, together with two others signed yesterday on medicine and pollution, were hailed by both sides as setting a favorable atmosphere for major pacts on trade and on strategic arms limitation expected still to be concluded during President Nixon's weeklong stay in Moscow.

The President and his principal advisers, meanwhile, continued to meet with the Soviet leaders in what were described as "businesslike, open and constructive" discussions. The meetings, by the end of today, totaled about 15 hours.

Mrs. Nixon's Tour
Mrs. Nixon continued today to follow her tour program, which took her to Moscow University, the crush of shoppers at the GUM department store on Red Square and, in the evening, to the circus.

Although an agreement on limitation of strategic arms, an accord which has been under negotiation in Helsinki, is expected to be signed by Mr. Nixon in Moscow, Soviet and American spokesmen denied reports that the pact had been completed.

However, the spokesmen confirmed that the two principal negotiators, Gerard C. Smith of the United States and Vladimir S. Semenov of the Soviet Union, were flying here tomorrow from Helsinki. This was taken to mean that virtually all the technical details had been ironed out.

Today's meetings between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders began in the morning and an evening session lasted until midnight. The talks were concerned mainly with European problems.

The delegations were understood to be seeking agreement on approaches to the long-proposed European security conference and talks on a mutual, balanced reduction of forces in Europe. West Germany's ratification of its goodwill treaties with Moscow and Warsaw had cleared the air for such talks.

The Soviet Union is believed to continue to push for holding the European security conference later this year and has been urging participating nations, which include the European countries plus the United States and Canada, to hold a preparatory meeting in Helsinki.

For Efficiency
The United States favors a European conference on principle and has said that the ratification of the West German treaties now opens the way for the preparatory stage of such a gathering. But Washington has also insisted that the conference be thoroughly prepared, to insure concrete results.

Mr. Nixon's day began with the signing of the accord on space cooperation. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



MOSCOW BOUND—Gerard Smith (right), chief U.S. delegate to SALT conference, and a smiling Vladimir Semenov, his Soviet counterpart, in Helsinki yesterday. The two are to fly to Moscow today, apparently to join the U.S.-Soviet summit talks there.

U.S. Also Says It Hit Haiphong Petroleum

2 Power Plants Struck in North

By Peter Osnes

SAIGON, May 24 (UPI)—U.S. jets have struck two more North Vietnamese thermal power plants and hit an important petroleum storage area near Haiphong, the U.S. command said today.

The attacks on the two power plants, following an attack on one near Hanoi over the weekend, are part of what the Pentagon has now officially acknowledged to be a new phase of the bombing aimed at crippling North Vietnam's limited industrial capacity.

The rationale for the strikes against the power plants, senior American officers say, is that they supply electricity to the small shops and factories which repair North Vietnamese trucks and tanks.

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U.S. Is Sending More B-52s To War Zone; Total Unknown

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT)—The Defense Department announced today that additional B-52 bombers are being sent to Southeast Asia to take part in the stepped-up air war against North Vietnam.

Air Force Brig. Gen. Daniel James Jr., declined to say exactly how many more of the giant eight-engine warplanes were being sent but he did tell newsmen that the addition "will augment in a significant way" U.S. capability to hit enemy targets.

At present there are 140 B-52s in Southeast Asia and 80 of those have been sent there since the beginning of this year. The United States has about 420 of the bombers in its total force.

Gen. James, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, when asked whether the new bombers would be used to blast targets in North Vietnam, replied, "I wouldn't rule it out."

He said at another point that the planes would fly missions both north and south of the Demilitarized Zone and would hit targets in the DMZ itself.

To date, the B-52s have been used mainly for strikes in support of South Vietnamese forces defending their own territory, with only five raids being made north of the DMZ and only one as far north as Haiphong.

The sending of additional B-52s was made public a day after the Pentagon announced that the air war against North Vietnam was being expanded to include industrial targets supporting the war effort.

When questioned as to exactly what was involved in this new

widening of the air war, Gen. James said: "We do not rule out any target," but he added "I'm not going to give you any specifics."

Meantime, the State Department dismissed as misleading a statement by the top-ranking North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks that Hanoi only seeks a coalition government in South Vietnam.

Spokesman Charles W. Bray said the only goal of the North Vietnamese is "political domination of South Vietnam." There can be no doubt in anybody's mind.

Beginning today the U.S. command will release a daily rundown on the Northern raids, instead of a periodic report as had been the case since regular bombing of North Vietnam was resumed in early April.

The accounting, which covers a 24-hour period ending last evening, lists 190 strikes, somewhat less than the average of well over 300 in recent days.

One of the immediate effects of the bombing has been the removal of much of North Vietnam's anti-aircraft defenses from the southern portion of the country to the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Officers say this shift has made it easier for U.S. planes to hit Communist forces in the area of the Demilitarized Zone where North Vietnamese air defenses had been particularly tight. Compared to the hundreds of surface-to-air missiles fired at

planes, there have been only a few anti-aircraft gun shots in the past few days.

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2 Men Hijack S. African Jet; Holding Hostages in Malawi

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (Reuters)—Two men, said to be armed with guns and dynamite, today forced a South African Airways Boeing-727 to fly to Malawi with four crew members and passengers on board. Their aims were not known.

Latest reports said the airliner—the first South African craft to be hijacked—was parked at the end of the main runway at Chibola Airport outside Blantyre, the Malawi capital, under conditions of stringent security and complete secrecy.

First news of the hijacking came in a radio message from the airliner's pilot saying "there's dynamite on board" as it was flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Johannesburg.

The pilot said the hijackers had threatened to blow up the plane if it landed in South Africa. They wanted to go to the Indian Ocean islands of the Seychelles or Madagascar, but he had told them he had insufficient fuel and suggested Blantyre.

After discussions on board the plane, which was carrying 50 passengers and six crew members, the airliner returned to Salisbury, where it refueled. It set off again

after the hijackers had selected hostages from among the passengers and let the rest go, along with two hostages.

A Canberra jet bomber of the Rhodesian Air Force took off in pursuit, but abandoned the chase after the hijacked aircraft crossed the Rhodesian frontier.

All the hostages are men—two South Africans and three Rhodesians.

Frederick passengers described the hijackers as swarthy complexioned and apparently not English-speaking. They said they made the hostages collect the passengers' passports so that they could select their hostages. Afterwards the passports were returned.

[A hotel-keeper in Salisbury said the hijackers were of Lebanese descent and that one was from Cape Town and the other from Beirut, UPI reported. They stayed at the hotel last night, but he could not identify them further.]

One passenger said a hostess told him the hijackers wanted South African passports because "South African police had arrested somebody they knew."

One passenger said a hostess told him the hijackers wanted South African passports because "South African police had arrested somebody they knew."

SAIGON, May 24 (Reuters)—Saigon authorities today announced that 170 persons, most of them students, had been arrested for taking part in a peace demonstration and warned that anyone violating public order could be tried by military courts.

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D. N. Pritt, 84, Dies; Leftist U.K. Lawyer

Won Stalin Prize;
Expelled by Laborites

LONDON, England, May 24 (UPI)—D. N. Pritt, 84, a Marxist lawyer and politician who once defended Jomo Kenyatta, died at his home here yesterday.

Son of a prosperous metal merchant, Mr. Pritt played a part in numerous leftist causes. He wrote a book on the Soviet legal system and won the Stalin Peace Prize in 1954.

Born Sept. 22, 1887, Mr. Pritt won a scholarship to Winchester but left early to enter his father's business. He studied in Switzerland, mastered German and French and later took a degree in law at London University.

Before appeal tribunals, Mr. Pritt argued with extreme subtlety. But in a trial, and faced with a hostile witness in court, his patience and tact sometimes failed him.

For the Workman
He resolved at an early age that he would never appeal for an employer against a workman, a landlord against a tenant or for a political opponent of the working class.

He defended a number of well known personalities, among them President Kenyatta, during Kenya's Mau Mau trial in 1952. In 1955 he headed the commission of inquiry into the Rotherham fire trial.

Mr. Pritt was elected a Labor party member of Parliament in 1935, but in 1940 the party expelled him for a book he wrote defending the actions of Russian troops in Finland.

Mrs. Cordelia Biddle
PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (WP).

Cordelia Biddle, 56, wife of Livingston L. Biddle Jr., a writer, teacher and sometime government official, died here Monday of cancer. They lived in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Biddles lived in Washington from 1933 to 1967, when Mr. Biddle was special assistant to Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., and later deputy chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mrs. Biddle worked on the editorial staffs of Harper's Bazaar, Time and Life.

It was while working for the American Red Cross in Europe during World War II that she met her husband, a member of the distinguished Biddle family of Philadelphia, who was driving an ambulance for the American Field Service.

They were married in Italy during a break in the fighting.

Burt A. Masse

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 24 (AP)—Burt A. Masse, 84, former executive vice-president of the Palmolive Co. and foreman of a special grand jury which investigated the S. Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago, died Monday. Mr. Masse founded the Chicago Crime Laboratory, which later became the nucleus of the FBI crime laboratory.

Jerry Mitchell

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Jerry Mitchell, 67, a sportswriter for the New York Post for 38 years, died late Monday.

Lucrétia Grady

SAN MATEO, Calif., May 24 (AP)—Lucrétia del Valle Grady, 79, widow of Henry P. Grady, who served as U.S. ambassador to India, Greece and Iran, died yesterday. Mrs. Grady was an active leader in the Democratic party, serving as California national committeewoman and as a vice-president of the National Committee.

Tories Win Vote On EEC, Barely

LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative government scraped up a majority of only five votes in repelling another challenge in Parliament tonight to legislation enabling the country to join the European Economic Community in January.

Only three weeks ago Prime Minister Edward Heath's administration survived its closest vote yet on Commons. Market entry by a margin of four votes. Twice previously opposition attacks had been defeated by eight votes.

The government's overall majority in the House of Commons is 28. The latest challenge came from a Conservative rebel on this issue, anti-marketeer Enoch Powell, with Labor-party support, when the lower house resumed detailed study of the European communities bill during the lengthy committee stage.

Despite the narrowness of recent votes, ministers are still confident the legislation will pass through the remaining parliamentary stages, both in the Commons and the House of Lords, by October at the latest.

Painting Recovered

VENICE, May 24 (Reuters).—Police last night recovered 19 paintings stolen six days ago from Padua Cathedral in one of Italy's biggest art thefts.

The paintings—a series of wooden panels by 14th-century artist Giotto de' Marchionni—were seized when police swooped on a group of men in Mestre, a big industrial town outside Venice, while they were being transferred from one car to another.



Statue on a truck for removal with work men (background) taking down another

Statues Removed From the Tombs on Appian Way

ROME, May 24 (AP)—Ancient statues are being removed from the Appian Way to a safer place in a museum just three days after a vandal smashed parts of Michelangelo's Pietà in the Vatican.

The decision was made in September, and only by coincidence was being carried out

soon after Lazio Totti, a Hungarian emigrant to Australia, disfigured the Pietà with a hammer in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday, officials said.

Officials want to protect the statues from increasing vandalism.

Relics being transferred to the National Museum of Dio-

clavian's Basilica included the

five busts of the Hilarianus tomb and the three busts of the Rabirius tombs. They will eventually be placed with plaster copies of the picturesque Appian Way where they have stood nearly 2,000 years since ancient Romans turned roadside into a patrician cemetery.

In Health Corps' First Big Assignment

Medical Aides Go to Ghettos, Rural Areas

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—The National Health Service Corps, the new federal organization created to place medical personnel in areas short of health services, yesterday made its first major assignments—288 medical professionals to 123 communities throughout the country.

The doctors, dentists, nurses and other personnel will start work in July in areas from Staten Island, N.Y., to Alaska, offering services to residents in urban ghettos and rural regions.

Created under a law signed by President Nixon 17 months ago, the new organization will meet only a small part of the demand for health services since at least 5,000 American communities are without adequate health care.

"We are assigning the personnel to areas that are understaffed with health professionals, even though some of these communities seem to have enough physicians," said Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Those involved, 152 doctors, 30 dentists, 72 nurses and 44 other health personnel, will be working under the U.S. Public Health Service, an arm of the Department of HEW.

Dr. DuVal explained that in some of the areas to which personnel are being assigned health care services will be offered "to pockets of the population" that are being inadequately cared for.

Many of the communities have federal health programs already being conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity or the Public Health Service, through, for example, such organizations as the Indian Health Service.

Dr. DuVal said that the core staffs of these groups, such as the Indian Health Service.

The volunteers, joining the corps, he said, will be fulfilling a draft obligation for the duration of their service. The salaries, including those of young doctors, will start at about \$12,000 a year and will be paid by federal funds.

Patients may be charged fees, but only on their ability to pay. To many, if not most of those serving as residents, the services will be free. Funds that are collected may be retained to provide additional care within the community or returned to the federal Treasury.

In announcing the new assignments, Dr. DuVal also appointed Dr. H. McDonald Rimple, a former New York and graduate of Columbia University, as director of the corps. He had been serving as acting director for the last year.

Professionals have been assigned to communities in 38 other states and the District of Columbia. A majority of the areas are rural, but included are such major cities as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newport News, Galveston and Kansas City, Mo.

Spokesmen for the corps, which has its headquarters in the Washington suburb of Rockville, Md., said the 122 communities were chosen from over 500 that had submitted applications for aid.

An Everest Expedition Quits at 26,900 Feet

KATMANDU, May 24 (Reuters).—The European expedition to Mount Everest has abandoned its attempt to scale the world's highest peak by its unclimbed southwest face, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The announcement said bad weather had defeated the climber after a summit team got beyond 26,900 feet on the 29,000-foot mountain, but few other details were given. Britons and Austrians are among the climbers.

under the terms of the Emergency Health Personnel Act of 1970.

The act authorized \$10 million in fiscal year 1971 to create the corps, \$20 million for operations in this fiscal year and \$30 million for fiscal year 1973. The original intent of the health planners at the Department of HEW was to set up about 150 teams of health professionals, with from two to six persons in each group.

The administration budget for 1973 said the corps "will permit

an estimated 600 health professionals to be placed in approximately 300 medically underserved areas." Despite the figures of the act, administration has requested about half the authority because of the hiring of federal employees, the cost of slow start-up. The assignment of personnel earlier this year when 68 personnel were assigned.

Sale of Wild Animals as Pets In U.S. Is Termed Inhumane

By Eugene Linden

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—The harvesting and sale of wild animals as pets have become an unfortunate adjunct to the growth of the conservation movement in the United States.

The idea that buying a monkey, wolf, viper or jaguar as a pet fosters or expresses love of nature runs counter to the spirit that conservationists have been trying to encourage. Yet Americans now spend \$20 million to \$30 million on such animals annually and the pet industry avidly serves and encourages this demand.

I started to investigate the pet industry while I was working for former Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottinger in 1970. "The first thing I learned was that if you are willing to pay, it is simple to purchase any animal," he said. "It is dangerous or not, dangerous or not, legal or not, no questions asked."

My telephone inquiries of pet dealers across the United States produced offers of lions, jaguars, mountain lions and cheetahs. Only once was I asked whether I knew how to handle such animals.

A pet dealer in Florida offered to sell me an untamed, full-grown mountain lion, and when I asked whether it was dangerous he said: "No, just keep it away from livestock." (I told him I had children.)

Virtually Unregulated
The pet industry is virtually unregulated in what it can sell and to whom. Far from exercising self-control, it has abused its freedom:

● By selling as pets animals impossible to domesticate, impossible to keep alive in captivity, or dangerous—and thus defrauding the public.

● By transporting wild animals for their health, thus committing the wild animal imported as a pet to a short life of misery before death due to mishandling.

● By playing a cruel numbers game in the collection of wild animals.

Up to 10 animals die for every one that makes it to the pet store and uncounted breeding mothers are killed to harvest the young. In some cases habitat and nesting areas are destroyed to collect animals for sale.

Apart from my inquiries of the larger pet dealers across the United States, I made several calls to pet shops randomly selected from the Manhattan telephone book and asked if I could buy a proboscis monkey.

All tried to convince me to buy various exotic monkeys that they had in stock and two of the shops promised that if I left a \$50 deposit they could get me one.

Action in Malaysia

Further questions revealed that both these people were aware that the proboscis monkey is almost extinct and that exportation from Malaysia has been banned. The cheetah, too, is endangered in almost all of its habitat, but I had no trouble

finding a pet dealer who sold me one. There was a lot of knowing whether the bid been legally exported.

Besides procuring exotic pets, pet stores regularly take monkeys, falcons, owls and rattlesnakes as educational pets for the public. Both in advertisement the time of sale, the pet consistently misrepresents animals to potential buyers on such matters as suitability as a pet, the handling it requires, the chances of its survival.

Such deceptions are my own in the selling of a Joe Davis of the New York Zoological Society says that any monkey sold as a pet within a year and the chances of its survival cannot be kept alive 100%.

A common reason for that human respiratory prove fatal to monkeys from this vulnerability. A key makes a bad pet be virtually impossible to break. Yet tens of thousands of monkeys are sold each year with little warning about the other problems the owner encounter, nor the misadventure will suffer.

The Easiest Way

No matter what plan men, wholesalers make harvesting precautions. A live monkey goes out to animal does it the same and this is by killing the monkey by despoiling its habitat. For every cute cub out of some misguided nature, several cubs are birth because the mother is killed.

Mishandling in the U.S. only the final link in a chain of inhumane treatment that when the animals are sold to pet shops, for example, 20 or 30 at a time in cages with the expected many will die in transit. The animal dealer at the Airport in New York workers removed dozens of monkeys from cages as just arrived.

Lions and other often boxed in cages so that they cannot stand or animals have to make journeys with no food.

The total sales of wild animals to less than 2% of the pet industry's receipts. This trade is so because the sale of an animal promises quick profits and because the animals displayed, often live in pet shops to make the animal dealer's ordinary purchase.

However, this trade is way essential to the industry. Its uncontrolled stimulation means unbridled destruction of habitat, unbridled cruelty and, perhaps, death. The depletion of wild and valuable species and the suffering of the animals in the process.

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Offices Searched

Sets Violations Charged
2 at Corriere della Sera

MILAN, May 24 (AP)—Police charged two men with violating laws against publishing secrets in the offices of the Corriere della Sera newspaper.

The charges may bring up to two years in jail on conviction.

Mr. Ottone formally protested the police action and called it unprecedented in the 28 years of Italy as a republic.

In a statement, the National Journalists' Association described the search as an "illegitimate and useless act in a series of police attempts to curb the freedom of the press."

The move came in a tense atmosphere which has prevailed among Italian police since an unidentified man shot assistant police chief Luigi Calabresi on May 17.

Mr. Calabresi, head of the political section, was a key investigator into the terrorist activities of extremist groups in Milan, and his wife had often been threatened.

Last week Milan's state prosecutor ordered a blackout on news relating to the Calabresi case. He warned reporters against publishing any leak about the investigation and threatened court action against those who might break the order.

Public prosecutor Liberato Riccardi said he moved against Corriere for its article on the case Monday.

The main element in the Corriere story was that Mr. Calabresi's killer had forgotten a brand-new folding umbrella in the stolen car in which he fled the shooting scene. The car was found abandoned.

Corriere said the umbrella might be a key element because an assistant in a Milan shop reportedly recalled the man who had bought such an umbrella a few days before Mr. Calabresi's murder.

Parliament to Meet
ROME, May 24 (Reuters).—The Italian parliament meets tomorrow for the first time since the May 7 general election, with prospects still bleak for the early formation of a majority government.

One of the first tasks of the two houses of parliament—the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—is to elect new presidents (speakers).

Political sources said it is almost certain that the former president, Amintore Fanfani, 64, a Christian Democrat, and Alessandro Pertini, 74, a Socialist, will be re-elected.

France to Press
Barbie Affair
PARIS, May 24 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou said today that France "will continue with extreme energy" to seek the extradition of Klaus Altmann, a German-born Bolivian citizen wanted in France for alleged crimes during the World War II German occupation in Lyons.

Altmann, known as Klaus Barbie when he tracked down members of the French Resistance, recently denied he was guilty of slaying Resistance leaders and French Jews. He admitted, however, that he headed a special command of the German SS and that he in fact used the name Barbie. He had previously denied he was Barbie.

France asked for his extradition several months ago, particularly for his alleged responsibility for the death of Resistance leader Jean Moulin. Today's statement came as a Paris newspaper published interviews in serial form with Barbie describing his wartime activities.

Dayan Foresees
10-Yr. Occupation
REHOVOT, Israel, May 24 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel may have to cling to occupied Arab territory for another 10 to 15 years, and had to build a military machine that could repel Arab attacks "cheaply and fast."

"In the absence of a peace settlement, we may have to remain on the present cease-fire lines until 1980 or 1985," he said.

However, he said that he did not envisage renewed warfare in the Middle East for at least nine months.

Police Raids Net
25 Turk Leftists
ISTANBUL, May 24 (UPI).—Security forces raided anarchist hideouts in various parts of Istanbul today and detained 25 persons, including one woman, in one of the biggest recent crackdowns on the leftist underground, martial law authorities said.

They said the raiders found great quantities of guns, ammunition, explosives and leftist publications. One of those detained was a woman.

whether there were any radio receivers in the offices. A radio technician assisted the search.

Mr. Zicari and Corriere's director Piero Ottone were charged with violating secret police investigation and instigating officials to leak secret information. The charges may bring up to two years in jail on conviction.

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"A ONE AND A TWO..."—Frankie, a chimpanzee, was one of two guest conductors at a recent tiny tots concert by the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. The other was Anshel Brusilow, seen here giving tuxedoed Frankie a helping hand with the downbeat.

'He Is Opposed to Our Entire Society'

Soviet Cultural Chief Assails Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI).—Nobel Prize novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn is unable to publish his works in his Russian homeland because "he has raised his hand against the very dignity of the Soviet people," Culture Minister Ekaterina Furtseva said today.

"Too bad," Mrs. Furtseva said at a news conference for American and Soviet journalists. "Solzhenitsyn is not devoid of talent. He could create honest works if he wished."

"But he cannot accept the revolution, he cannot accept what has happened in this country. He is opposed to our entire society. He has raised his hand against the very dignity of the Soviet people."

"We do not believe the Nobel award is a prize for Solzhenitsyn's literary works. We believe it is a political prize for his struggle against the Soviet people and the Soviet system in his writings," she said.

She said Mr. Solzhenitsyn "can go to Sweden and receive the prize there if he wishes. But he cannot receive the prize here. Why should we allow a political act of this type in this country?"

As for the prize money, she said, "as far as we know, he has already received it. That is his private business."

Mrs. Furtseva, a lively blonde woman of 62, switched repeatedly during her 90-minute news conference from girlish enthusiasm for claimed cultural achievements of the Soviet Union to a glowering denunciation of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, modern art and America's Jewish Defense League.

Bolshevik Cancellation

Last year's planned trip of the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States was cancelled because of the activities of the JDL, she said.

"A bomb exploded in a Chicago theater when the Molsiev Ballet was in that city," she said. "We could not risk sending the Bolshoi to the United States at the time. But we hope the current visit of President Nixon to Moscow will have results also in the cultural field."

"We do not have a Jewish problem here," she said. "Sometimes you reproach us when the situation in the United States is worse. A bomb exploded in [theatrical impresario] Sol Hurok's office and the Jews did that. If the actual culprits have not yet been found, that is not to the honor of the United States."

Mrs. Furtseva said the Soviet state refuses to finance modern art because "it does not reflect everyday life."

"I am sure many of you must be sick and tired of modernistic art," she said, with a vigorous throat-cutting motion with her left hand.

"We all want to have beautiful

Arab Guerrillas
Accuse Jordan
BEIRUT, May 24 (UPI).—The Jordanian intelligence service has established a guerrilla group called "el-Nisr" (the Eagle), a spokesman for el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization, said.

The aim of the new group is to "stake the Palestinian revolution" by launching acts that would discredit the guerrilla movement, the spokesman added.

The group is headed, the spokesman said, by a retired Jordanian officer, Lt. Anwar Khamis, who "earlier tried, but failed, to infiltrate the ranks of the guerrilla movement."

26 Die in Indonesia Fire
JAKARTA, May 24 (AP).—Twenty-six men were killed and 27 ships, including two oil tankers, were destroyed when a fire swept through the port of Kartika Bahari at dawn here today. There was no immediate explanation as to the cause of the fire.

Heinemann to Visit U.K.
LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).—West German President Gustav Heinemann will pay a visit to Britain from Oct. 24 to 28, official sources disclosed tonight.

Compressed Gas Tried Out
As 'Clean' Auto Fuel in U.S.

By Everett R. Holles

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (UPI).—Jack Vick drove away recently from Union Oil's service station on Magnolia Avenue with a bright new sticker on the back of his 1970 Buick Le Sabre. It said:

"This car runs on clean natural gas."

He had just paid the station owner, Bob Mitchell, \$507.48 for installation of a Dual Fuel system that operates on either natural gas or gasoline, and an initial tankful of 600 cubic feet of compressed gas.

Mr. Vick, who works for the Riverside School District, was the first convert of a new campaign aimed at popularizing the so-called clean gaseous fuel among motorists of this smog-choked city, where air pollution exceeds safe levels five days out of seven.

Two Union stations are offering the natural gas for sale alongside their gasoline pumps and are equipping customers' cars with Dual Fuel converters as part of a nine-month public acceptance test set up with two subsidiaries of the Pacific Lighting Corp.

In Use for 20 Years
Although natural gas, either compressed or liquefied, has been used as fuel for trucks, buses and other fleet vehicles for nearly 20 years, the Riverside experiment marks the first time that it has been offered to the public at corner filling stations for use in family cars.

Mr. Vick's tankful of natural gas, equivalent to about six gallons of gasoline and good for 90 to 100 miles of travel, cost him \$1.32, which is at least \$1 less than he has been paying for six gallons of high-test gasoline.

At that rate, using natural gas for city driving and gasoline on the freeways, he figured that his Dual Fuel conversion would pay for itself in about three and a half years, besides cutting down on engine repair bills, making driving more pleasant and "helping in some small way to combat the terrible fouling of our air."

Pilot Project
The pilot project here, with a goal of at least 300 private car conversions by next spring, was organized by Dual Fuel Systems, Inc., of Los Angeles, which manufactures the conversion kits, and the Southern California Gas Co., distributor of natural gas. Both are wholly-owned operations of Pacific Lighting.

Dual Fuel is using newspapers, radio and television to tell the city's motorists about extensive testing that has involved some 3,500 vehicles logging more than 40 million miles on the dual devices and demonstrating reductions of up to 90 percent in carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen emissions.

Aside from reduction of pollution emissions, an assortment of fringe benefits are reported for the system, such as easier starting, more reliable idling and less "stumbling."

Because engine fouling caused by gasoline additives and solvents is eliminated, oil in test vehicles using natural gas has gone unchanged for as long as 25,000 or 30,000 miles, spark plugs may last for 50,000 miles and valve grinding is rarely required.

Insurance companies and regulatory agencies have held compressed natural gas to be as safe as or safer than gasoline, with less

Air Bag in Test
In Car Flops

DETROIT, May 24 (UPI).—

An air bag placed in a test vehicle to prove its reliability failed to deploy yesterday. The dummy in the car broke the steering wheel and slammed its head into the windshield in the 30-mile-per-hour crash.

The demonstration was being presented by the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council to show that "the safety factor of the air bag under laboratory or controlled conditions has, and is being proved, constantly."

The air bag is to become a required safety device on all cars in 1976.

fire hazard in the event of an accident because the gaseous fuel dissipates quickly in the atmosphere.

But there are some disadvantages. There is some loss of acceleration and a reduction in horsepower of about 15 percent at higher speeds. When natural gas is used, the air capacity in the cylinder is reduced and the slower flame speed of natural gas lowers peak cylinder pressure.

At the Union Oil stations here, the natural gas sells for 22 cents a hundred feet, or 11 to 18 cents less than an equivalent gallon of gasoline. This saving includes a California tax forgiveness of about 5 cents a gallon for motorists using state-approved anti-pollution motor fuels.

Still, because of handling costs, the price is nearly three times higher than the bulk price of the same compressed gas used by commercial fleet operators.



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attention to every last detail of the flight.

But just occasionally—though now and then as often as he would like—the Captain may hand over to his First Officer, come out of the cockpit, and meet some of his passengers personally. That gives him a lot of pleasure.

To judge from our picture, it often gives our passengers a lot of pleasure, too.

BEA
Your Captain wishes you a pleasant flight.

The Supreme Court: Trial by Jury

The first thing that ought to be said about the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of non-unanimous jury verdicts in state criminal cases is that it is not new. As long ago as 1900, the court said states could approve non-unanimous verdicts if they wanted to and at least six states have. But once that much is said about the court's decision, little remains that might be considered favorable. The logic of the argument and the lessons of history seem to us to come down heavily on the side of the dissenters, and the implications of the decision are a little bit terrifying.

Since the court first spoke on this question at the turn of the century, many things have changed both in the country and in the law. It is those changes which make the decision in this case seem so strange. For example, there is now a majority on the court for these three propositions: that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of jury trial in criminal cases applies the same way in state courts that it applies in federal courts; that this guarantee requires a unanimous verdict in federal courts; and that the same guarantee does not require a unanimous verdict in state courts.

When the Supreme Court first spoke on this matter in state cases, the first of these propositions had not been established. None of the guarantees in the Bill of Rights had then been applied to the states by the court, although most of them now have been. The jury trial guarantee was applied for the first time in 1968, and the premise underlying the opinions of eight of the nine justices in this week's case is that it applies in state courts exactly as it applies in federal courts. Given that premise and the court's long history of insisting upon unanimous verdicts in federal courts, it had seemed a foregone conclusion that non-unanimous verdicts in state cases would be held unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, four members of the court—Chief Justice Burger and Associate Justices White, Blackmun and Rehnquist—indicated a readiness to overturn at least a half-dozen precedents in order to sustain split-jury verdicts. The logic of Justice White's opinion for himself and the other three requires that the non-unanimous rule be sustained in federal, as well as state, cases. Four other members of the court—Justices Douglas, Brennan, Stewart and Marshall—argued the matter the other way and dissented squarely from Monday's decision. That left the crucial vote in the hands of Justice Powell, who rejected the idea that the jury trial guarantee must apply the same way in both sets of courts. He agreed with the logic of Justice White that unanimous verdicts are not fundamental to the function of a jury so he voted to uphold

them in state courts. But he was not prepared to dump 200 years of history and abandon them in the federal courts.

The basic rationale for unanimous verdicts, outside of history, rests in the requirement that prosecutors prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If nine jurors believe a man is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and three believe he is not, has the prosecution met that burden? The court's majority says yes. But if that is so, what about a vote of eight-to-four or seven-to-five or, since 12-member juries are no longer required, three-to-two or two-to-one? Once the line of unanimity is broken, it seems to us, another stopping place is hard to define, despite Justice White's statement that "a substantial majority" of jurors must be convinced of guilt and Justice Blackmun's comment that a seven-to-five system "would afford me great difficulty."

The other rationale for unanimous verdicts lies in the role of the jury in representing a cross-section of a community. It doesn't do much good to insist that minorities be represented on juries if the views of minority jurors can be ignored once the jury retires to consider a verdict.

No one can predict with any accuracy what the impact of the court's decision will be. For one thing, little is known about how juries really operate. The most reliable study of jury behavior indicates that a nine-to-three rule would produce 44 convictions and 12 acquittals out of every 100 cases where a unanimous verdict is not possible.

Just as important, it seems to us, may be the impact of majority rule on jury deliberations themselves. The need to convince the remaining three or two or one holdouts has substantially modified many jury verdicts, some for the better and some for the worse. It has also forced extremely careful analysis of the evidence in cases that might otherwise end quickly, and without much analysis, on an original nine-to-three ballot.

Of course, before the non-unanimous verdict becomes widespread most states will have to change either their constitutions or their existing laws. Before doing so, both legislators and voters ought to consider that all the court has said is that non-unanimous jury verdicts are constitutional—not that such verdicts are desirable. Indeed, Justice Blackmun remarked that if he were in a legislature, he would oppose non-unanimous juries as a matter of policy. The rule that juries should be unanimous is an old one, older in Anglo-American law than the Constitution of the United States. It is not a rule that ought to be abandoned without the most sober kind of consideration, just because the Supreme Court says it is permissible under the Constitution to do so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Deal on Rhodesia

Britain has honorably accepted the Pearce Commission's verdict that Rhodesia's black majority emphatically rejects the proposed settlement worked out by British negotiators with the white minority government in Salisbury last November. This means that Britain will continue to maintain the mandatory sanctions invoked against Rhodesia by the UN Security Council.

In accepting defeat for a project on which he had expended great effort, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home warned that the stark choice in Rhodesia lies between a compromise settlement and "a rapid and complete polarization of the races and the prospect of conflict." This grim assessment may be accurate, for Rhodesia's white rulers have already taken the country far along South Africa's road to apartheid.

Once Rhodesia's five million blacks were free to express their views, however, there was scant chance that they would approve a settlement legalizing their inferior status far into the future and leaving the long-run possibility of majority rule dependent on the goodwill of white politicians. The most impressive aspect of the Pearce Commission canvass in Rhodesia was the manner in which blacks—including chiefs on the white government's payroll—baldly denounced the proposals.

Sir Alec tried to keep alive the possibility of future negotiations; but Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith flatly asserted in a broadcast that "there will be no negotiations with a view to changing any of the terms of the settlement." So the sanctions will continue and the black African governments will undoubtedly press in the Security Council for expanding them and tightening enforcement. The rejection of the settlement and the renewed focus on sanctions will be especially embarrassing to the United States, which has openly breached the UN Charter by importing Rhodesian chrome ore.

Congress can relieve that embarrassment and atone for its own unwise action last year by backing Sen. Gale McGee's drive to repeal the Byrd amendment which, by allowing Rhodesian chrome imports, placed the United States in violation of the sanctions for which it had voted at the UN.

Fortunately, the Nixon administration has finally nailed the spurious arguments that helped get the Byrd bill through and has come out strongly for the McGee repealer. Its passage would be the most effective way to restore the validity of this country's long-standing commitments to the UN, the rule of law and the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia: A Loose End

Just as the Netherlands and France have done before, Britain realizes that it cannot do away with its empire without leaving some loose ends. Rhodesia is such a loose end, for Ian Smith remains where he is and

no pressure through economic sanctions by Britain or other Western countries can unseat him. That could only happen through pressure by the African countries themselves. But there is too little true unity in that continent to achieve such a goal.

—From the *Het Parool* (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1897

NEW YORK—Senator Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban junta, said: "What Mr. Clemens says is the truth. American ideas of liberty have already influenced Cuba. In fact, Cuba is more American today than Spain. The influence of the United States has been felt and to some degree at least, this country is responsible for what is now going on in Cuba." He also said that Cuba was economically tied, more and more, to the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1922

PARIS—Happily, the only important topics of the day are not wars and their prevention nor commercial rivalry and exploitation. The restoration of the masculine custom of wearing the shiny "high hat" has succeeded in fashionable discussions to the question of "corset or no corset." The consensus is that the "high hat" must again take its traditional place as officially indispensable or painfully necessary on most solemn or "show" occasions.



McGovern and Truman

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every time George McGovern wins another state primary election, the Democrats will be divided in what promises to be a tumultuous and weakening convention in Miami Beach.

That, at least, is the way the Republicans talk about it. In the last week of May, and in normal political circumstances, they are undoubtedly right. The only trouble is that there is nothing "normal" about the reactions of the voters in America this year.

The so-called "decisive middle" in the electorate has not been decisive in the primary. Money, personality, good looks, and television, the so-called winning combination in modern American politics, didn't work for Mayor Lindsay of New York. The Folies and the Catholics didn't rally to Ed Muskie, the Polish-Catholic. Union support didn't help Humphrey even in the union state of Michigan. And that's not all.

George Wallace, the underdog, the Southern regional candidate, who has spent less money than any of the front runners, has done well in the North and, until he was shot, had won more primary elections and had a larger total vote than McGovern, Humphrey or Muskie.

The Democrats "bosses" haven't been able to boss anything, and the last of them, Mayor Daley of Chicago, may not even be able to get his delegation through the Democratic credentials committee in Miami Beach.

GOP Joy

So the closer McGovern comes to the Democratic nomination, the more joy there is in the Republican camp. Everything seems to be going their way. Hubert Humphrey, whose job it was as titular head of his party to unite the Democrats and concentrate on defeating Nixon, has divided them by getting into the race and helped destroy Sen. Muskie. He has come out of the strong union state of Michigan with only 10 percent of the vote, and is now, in desperation, trying to win California by cutting up McGovern as a misguided friend whose defense cuts would increase unemployment and hurt the whole economy of the nation.

Meanwhile, Nixon is playing the warrior with his bombing in North Vietnam, and the peace-maker with his visit to Moscow, and in the confusion, George Wallace has been shot, and will probably not be able to mount a third-party campaign after the two major party nominating conventions.

No wonder, then, that the Republicans are pleased. They are dominating the headlines. They don't have to worry very much now about Muskie in the center or Wallace on the right.

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and no matter who wins the Democratic primary in California, the Democrats will be divided in what promises to be a tumultuous and weakening convention in Miami Beach.

That, at least, is the way the Republicans talk about it. In the last week of May, and in normal political circumstances, they are undoubtedly right. The only trouble is that there is nothing "normal" about the reactions of the voters in America this year.

The so-called "decisive middle" in the electorate has not been decisive in the primary. Money, personality, good looks, and television, the so-called winning combination in modern American politics, didn't work for Mayor Lindsay of New York. The Folies and the Catholics didn't rally to Ed Muskie, the Polish-Catholic. Union support didn't help Humphrey even in the union state of Michigan. And that's not all.

George Wallace, the underdog, the Southern regional candidate, who has spent less money than any of the front runners, has done well in the North and, until he was shot, had won more primary elections and had a larger total vote than McGovern, Humphrey or Muskie.

George Meany of the AFL-CIO is the leader of labor, and he's for Humphrey now, and like Daley for Teddy Kennedy later, but he's short on followers, and Kennedy, who still has followers, doesn't want to lead. So the Democrats are in the worst mess since everybody thought Harry Truman was about to be dethroned by Tom Dewey in the election of 1948, and this is still "that worrisome" the confident Republicans, who remember that nightmare all too well.

Remember 1948

On the basis of the "old politics," they feel the election is a cinch. They are sure McGovern is vulnerable. They know the Democrats will be divided, whether McGovern or Humphrey wins at Miami Beach or even if Kennedy agrees to take the nomination and try to save the party. And yet, the Truman surprise victory over Dewey in 1948 still troubles them.

They don't know what is going to happen in Vietnam, or with prices and unemployment, and they can't figure out how McGovern, this minister's son from South Dakota, managed to knock over the pros in the Democratic party, organize the young, and take the lead against all odds.

Maybe it's just the memory of Truman and '48. But while the Republicans are glad the way out is clear, the Democrats are still not quite sure what is in the public mind at home.

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"It refers to the principal figure on your side. We have had our doubts about him for a long time. We think he is tricky." This double suspicion causes the Russians to take with the utmost seriousness the possibility of a Chinese-American deal at their expense. As a recent account by Henry Kissinger makes abundantly clear, the Russians began to move quickly toward the summit only in August of last year—that is after the announcement the President would be visiting China.

The actual visit, and particularly its meagre results, only sharpened Russian mistrust. Moscow seems to be totally convinced that there were secret agreements made between Mr. Nixon and the Chinese leaders. They believe the Americans and Chinese are preparing a two-power strategy that will leave them isolated in the world of triangular politics.

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Message of Wallace

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON—Wherever George Wallace has gone this year—Maryland, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida, all the states he campaigned in—he has given what reporters came to refer to as "The Speech."

"The Speech," in its longer and shorter versions, is a catalogue of grievances that Wallace and his constituency were registering with The Establishment. Busing, taxes, foreign aid, Vietnam and the decline of familiar American values and morality were all part of it. When the audiences were especially appreciative, Wallace would add something extra. He told a little story on himself, and he told this little story—"A joke," he called it—to the crowd at Laurel minutes before he was shot.

In 1964, he recalled, when he was running in the Maryland Democratic primary against Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, President Johnson's stand-in, Wallace said the returns showed him ahead. "They brought the mayor of Baltimore to the television," Wallace said, "and they asked him what he thought of George Wallace winning the Maryland primary. He said it was a sad day. He said if we survive a thousand years, this will be our saddest, blackest day."

Then about 9:30 p.m., Wallace said, someone came on television and said that a request had been made for a "recapitulation" of the vote. "Now I didn't know what a recapitulation was. So I turned to the reporters from The Washington Post and the Baltimore Sun—because they knew every thing—and I said, 'What's a recapitulation?' And they said, 'You don't know? You watch. You'll find out.'"

"About 10 p.m., the head recapitulator came on and said, 'We've recapitulated the vote and Gov. Wallace is no longer ahead. So if anyone ever tells you they're going to recapitulate on you,' Wallace told his audience, 'watch out. Because it's something bad.'"

At the Heart

In a sense, that little story was and is at the heart of George Wallace's campaign. It is part and parcel of "the message" that he and his followers are sending The Establishment. Essentially, that story is about one small man, "The Little Democrat," Wallace called himself once on Maryland's Eastern Shore—up against a system that has ignored him, that disdainfully takes what he thinks is rightfully his and awards it to someone else.

However much the other candidates may pose themselves as champions of the "little man," as battlers against the power that he, Wallace is the only one who is truly on the outside looking in. You would not find George Wallace after a hard day's campaigning showing up at a Georgetown cocktail party. After a day on the hustings, he would retire to a Holiday Inn in Somers, N.Y., surrounded by all those Southern accents.

Wallace carefully cultivates that image of himself as the average man. His campaign literature shows him growing up among plain people. In one picture, he is standing in his Army uniform with his late wife, Lurleen, who is holding a baby. "The Wartime Wallace Family," the caption says, "with chicken house residence in the background."

In Wallace's speech, what comes across most clearly and what the crowd responds to with the most enthusiasm is the candidate's attack on the suggestion that the average man is somehow incompetent to handle the problems of

modern-day life. There are a lot of attacks on the "pothead intellectuals," the bureaucrats "who can't park their cycles straight," the television commentators—"If you have melodious voice and you well said you look good on television then you're an expert. You're an expert on bama, you're an authority on bama."

And then there is Wallace's hard-headed common sense, a mocking of the conventional wisdom of the social sciences. On race, he said, "They'll say it wasn't tant. He didn't get to see Orlan play when he was e. He didn't get to eat any agnus." On collective guilt, he said: "I said I don't think guilty for Attica. I've never been to Attica."

On Vietnam: "I said in that we should not become involved in a land war in Asia. I said in 1968 in this state, win the war. That would be merciful. But if we're determined not to win, let's get out. had been President back in and they had told me we can win. I'd have gotten out."

On Morality

On morality: "They say can't bow your head in a and say 'God is great. O good.' Dear Lord, we thank for this food.' But you see, let's suppose in college news that's supposed to be pro. Well the average man calls degeneracy."

It is easy to sneer at Wallace's been saying, to miss it's mindless anti-intellectualism. Some have suggested that Wallace is all about prejudice. That certainly is of it, but I think that expectation is incomplete. Wallace the "average" people, for, are in revolt against entire drift of affairs—economic, political, racial, cultural and into—in this second half of 20th century.

To pass it off as racial is and nothing more misses point. The theme that Wallace has been articulating is a currying one in American life the 1930s, Hiram Wesley I—then the Ku Klux Klan's perial Wizard and Emperor dressed himself with flash eloquence to the same them "Nordic Americans," he v "for the last generation found themselves increasingly comfortable and, finally, I discovered that I did appear confusion in thought and or a groping hesitancy about tional affairs and, privial alike, in sharp contrast clear, straightforward pu of our earlier years.

"There was fidelity in re too, which was in many even more distressing... I came the moral breakdown has been going on for two de To quote the former he the Klan in this context: to suggest that Wallace's lowers are Klansmen sans but rather that the anxiety motivated some white Ame half a century ago—the f of alienation from the dir of public and private life being felt again.

One need only see the p with which Wallace's aud respond to his speeches an fervor with which they pre ward to touch his hand to how deeply the emotions h pressed are held by them. One need only read the ek returns even if they are "prayerful"—realize how a held these feelings may b

The Chinese Factor at the Summit

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—There is an invisible third party here at the Big Two summit in Moscow, and its influence, like a supernatural presence in a medieval chess game, affects every move.

It explains why, against all the odds, the summit survived President Nixon's latest military moves against North Vietnam. It defines precisely what the Russians want from the sessions here. And it suggests that in the end Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev will probably not be able to give President Nixon the one big thing he needs—which is help in Vietnam.

The third party, of course, is Communist China. The Chinese make the Moscow scene thanks to the obsessive mistrust of the Soviet leadership—the same kind of dark suspicions that cause so many people who walk alone to see ghosts.

The Big Threat

Most of the suspicion centers on China. There is almost nothing Moscow will not believe of Peking. The Russians see the Chinese as a threat to their supremacy in the Communist world, to their standing as an Asian power, to their economic strength and territorial integrity.

Several Russians have told me they believe the Chinese inspired the recent North Vietnamese offensive in order to break up the Moscow summit. The Pravda article reporting the special May 19 session of the Central Committee which approved the summit went out of its way to take a swipe at the "anti-Leninist line of the leaders of the People's Republic of China."

The Russians are almost as suspicious of President Nixon, Mr.

Brezhnev's report to the last party congress, which set the policy line that led to the summit and which is being circulated here anew, makes a disparaging reference to the "big-ag" quality of American policy. When I asked a Russian journalist about the phrase, he said:

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They considered the possibility of cancelling or postponing the summit meeting. But they rejected that possibility because they

believed cancellation would leave the field to Sino-American cooperation—perhaps for years to come.

Heading off such cooperation has now become the prime objective for the summit. There is one common thread in the various agreements proposed on arms control, space, trade, pollution and European security.

The common feature is that they are agreements possible only between advanced countries. In effect these agreements all say that in the world triangle there are really only two poles—Moscow and Washington.

Use the Fleet

When it comes to Vietnam, however, the Chinese influence works against harmony. Chinese officials here in Moscow are already disparaging Soviet talk about responding to President Nixon's semi-blockade of North Vietnam by a joint overland supply effort.

The Chinese claim that their

rail system is overburdened supplies and food going to H. They say any increase is hard. They intimate that if Brezhnev really cared, the S fleet would break the semi-blockade.

That kind of talk is a fore of what the Russians have endure in trying to promote Vietnam settlement. Any they make, even carrying sages from Mr. Nixon to North Vietnamese, exposes ow on its most tender fan gives the Chinese a wide shot on the charge that Mo is letting down the Comm side.

So despite the President's tremely astute diplomacy, de his truly remarkable skill in ing upon Soviet fears of Ci the odds are that Mr. Nixon not be able to move toward Vietnam settlement at the ow summit. That will prob cast a shadow over whatever happens here, because, more more, Vietnam is emerging as test of the Moscow summit.

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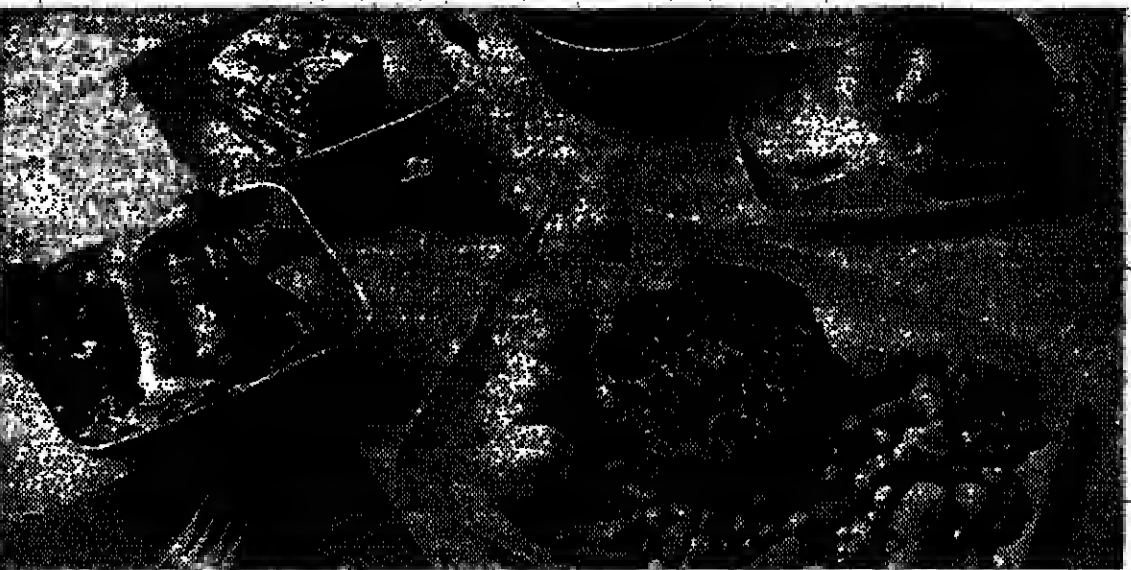
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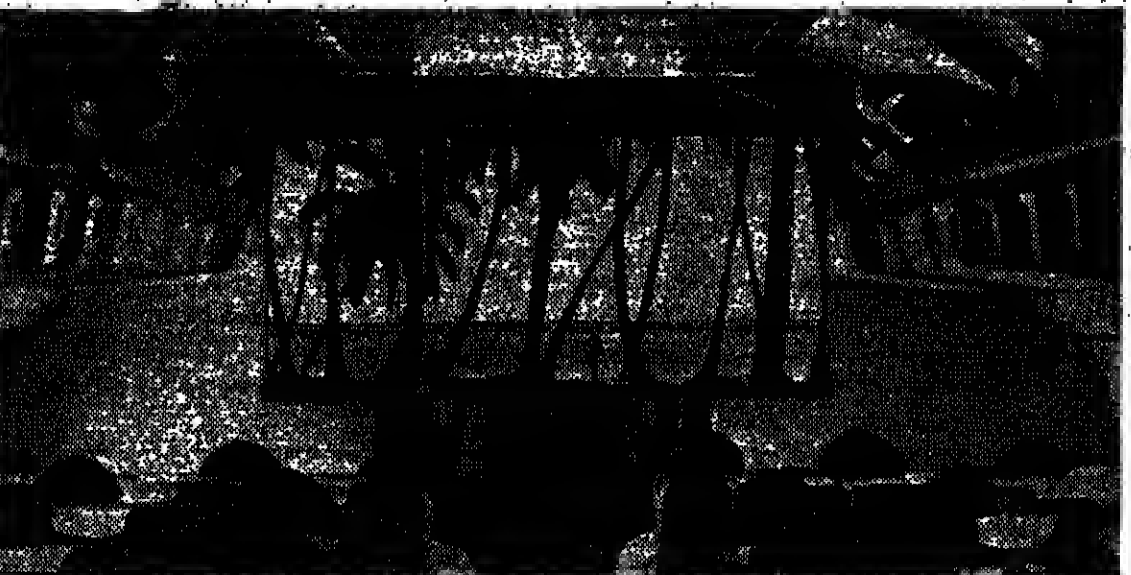
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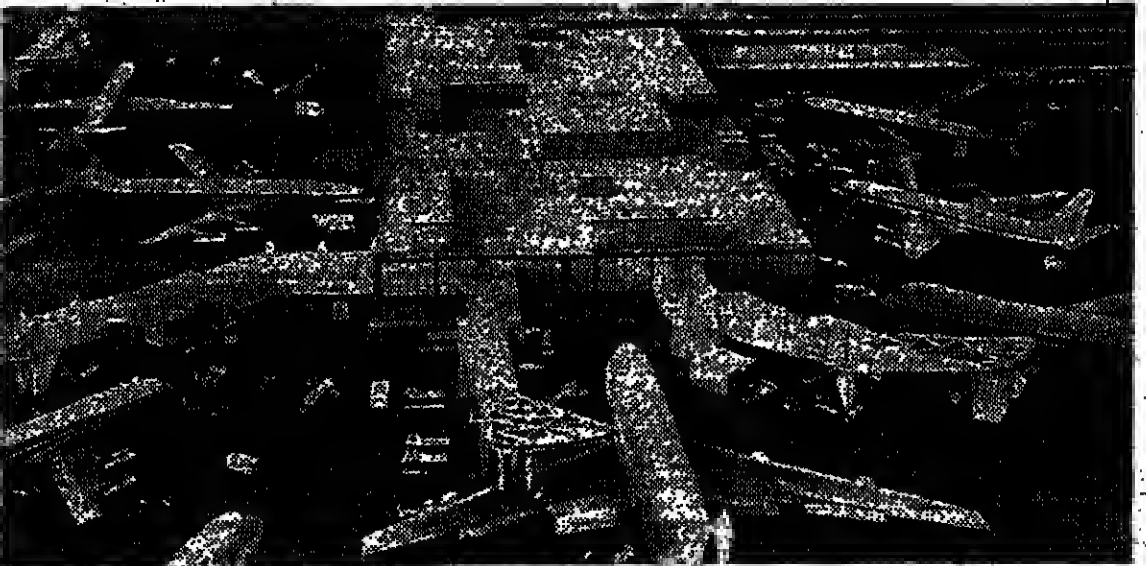
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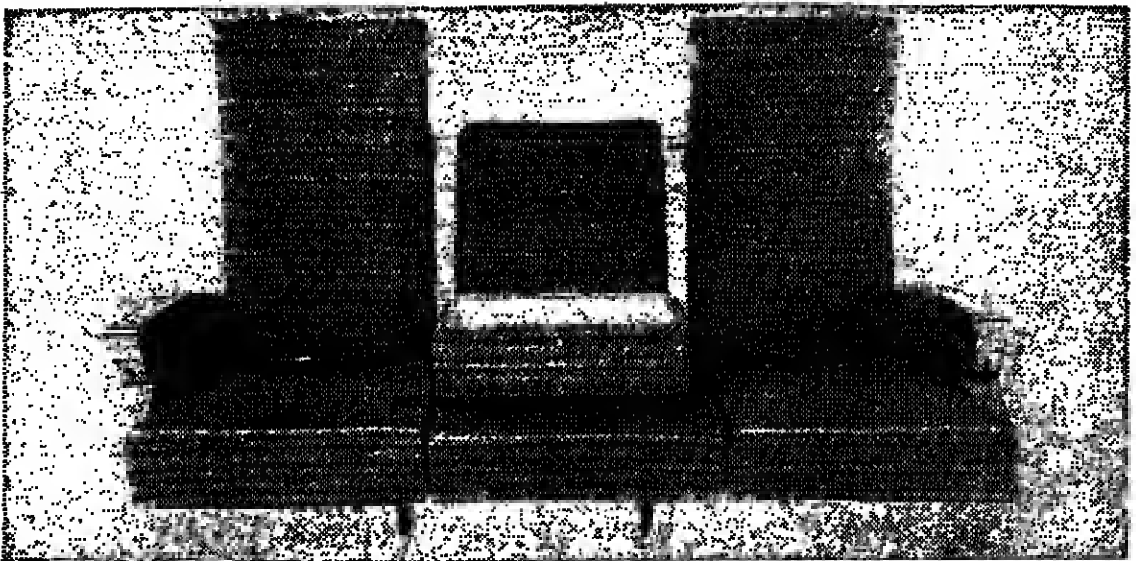


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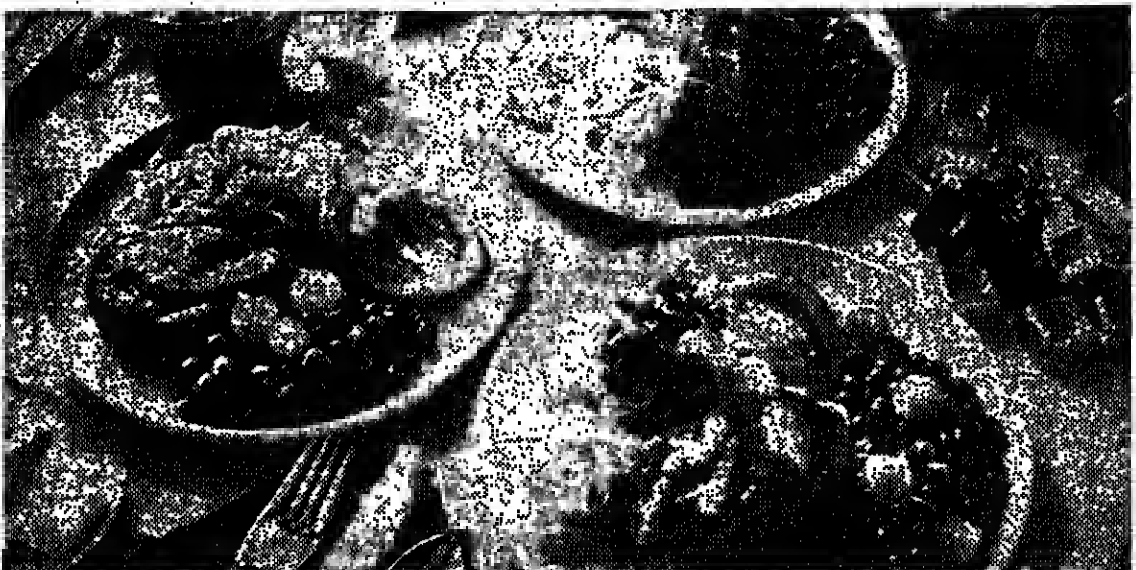


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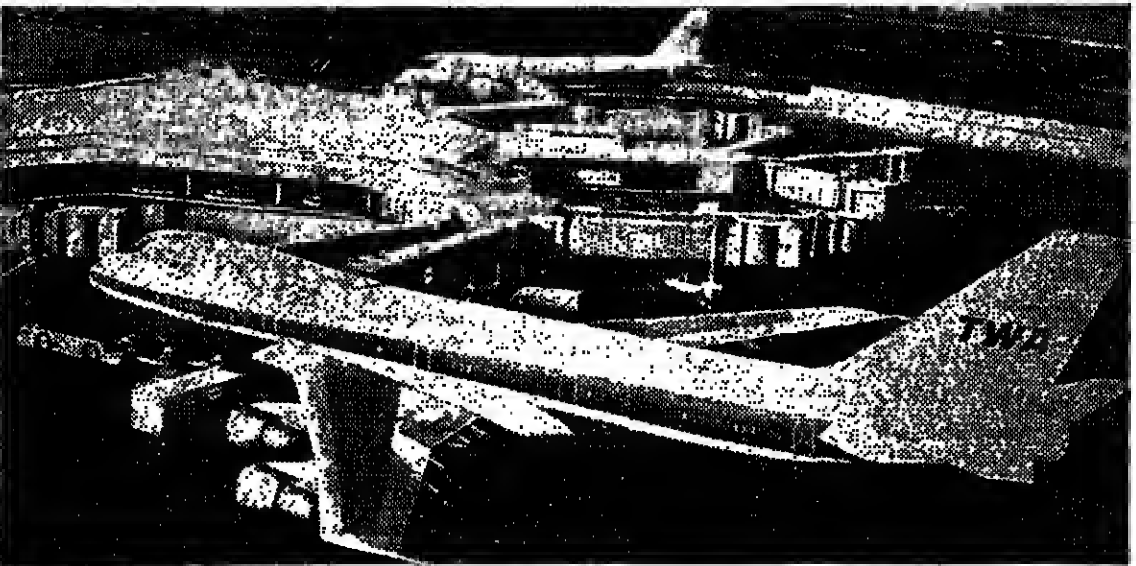
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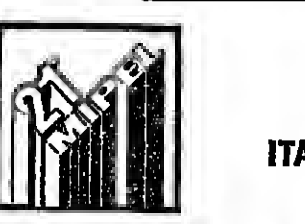
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Haifa University And Arab-Israelis

By Naomi Barry

HAIFA, Israel (IHT).—If we can judge by the experience of Arab and Jewish students living side by side in our university dormitories, peace could come to the Middle East. The husky prophet in shirt sleeves and open collar was Eliezer Rafaili, director of Haifa University. He is a third generation Israeli of Russian descent. Part of his education was received at Columbia University. Haifa University, established in 1933, has 5,000 students of whom 400 are Arabs. The figure represents the largest number in any of Israel's universities. Most of the country's 300,000 Arabs are concentrated in the North in Galilee. Haifa is the metropolis of the province. Rafaili, the founding director, fresh from New York in 1932, wanted the new university to be a cultural center for the benefit of all groups in the area.

He faced with opposition from both sides. "The Jews argued, 'Those who destroyed the British Empire were trained at Oxford. Why should you do that?' It was an impressive argument," he said. Meanwhile, the Arab leaders were loath to have their patriarchal society disturbed by their youths being exposed to freer Western ways.

With a few others such as Abba Kinnah, the late mayor of Haifa, Rafaili nonetheless bulldozed ahead. Rafaili pioneered his program by scouting bright Arab young-

sters, offering special scholarships, visiting Arab and Druze villages trying to persuade reluctant parents to send their sons to Haifa University. In the beginning, he didn't dare bring up the subject of their daughters. Today, he is encouraged that there are 40 Arab girls in his student body.

"The busy telephone works very well. After a couple of visits, there wasn't a Druze or an Arab in Galilee who didn't know something was cooking in Haifa. Youngsters came to me, asking that I call on their parents."

Orientation With paternal generosity, the university later financed four of its most promising Arab students to go abroad and take their PhD's at Oxford, Chicago, Brandeis and in California. Each year the university invites graduating Arab high school students for a gala orientation day, a combination seminar and picnic with department heads, their own teachers and university students.

The youngsters, who generally arrive timid and overwrought, as they see for themselves the integrated dormitories and student clubs. Rafaili knows that the educational process does not necessarily produce a miracle overnight. Despite a "pre-academic program," extra tutoring facilities and financial help, "there is an unbridgeable gap in failure among Arab students during the first year. They seem qualified when they come. Then something happens. So far we don't know how to help them."

In 1970, the university set up a Jewish-Arab Center, which among other projects is determined to study and correct the causes of the high rate of failure. Sitting in Rafaili's office, sipping cups of black coffee, were Abba-Manneh Butrus and Sami Gera, of the Haifa faculty's 15 Israeli-Arab professors.

"Most of the Arab students are coming from a rural culture and they are facing the impact of an industrialized Western culture for the first time. They have seen Jews on the streets, in stores, in the cinema but they have never lived and worked with them before," Butrus commented.

In 1948, most of the educated Arab middle class went away, and Arab teachers are not sufficiently qualified yet, the men said. They added that they were counting on students they will graduate from Haifa, who will also be a pressure group combating the inertia of many parents who really don't want higher education for their children.

Insufficient "Our students come insufficiently trained in Hebrew and in English, the two languages of the university," Gera said. "Why don't you use Jewish



Arab students at orientation day at Haifa University.

Israelis to teach English in your secondary schools?" I asked. "They probably wouldn't accept and they probably wouldn't be accepted if they did. For the time being, we have to train better language teachers of our own," he replied.

In addition to these problems, Butrus said, "In Arab society, the child is not allowed to argue or disagree or to criticize authority. The system of secondary education in an Arab school in general, both here and abroad, is based not on analysis but on memorizing. The written word is sacred. This is the heritage of many generations and will take a long time to overcome."

"At the university on his very first day, a student is given a paper by the professor who asks him to defy authority—to challenge, to disagree, to analyze. The first few months—even for those who succeed—are a period of puzzlement."

Life is torn in his Arab soul," said Butrus, speaking of himself, as well as the students. "It takes tremendous discipline and intellectual concentration not to listen to the news and the heated political talk at home. He can't think. He doesn't know where he is or where life is going to take him. He can't plan for the future. He feels lost. There is no clear way."

Will Needed "I needed a strong will not to have a divided soul. I decided my future is in this country where I live and I have tried to control my political emotions. I wanted to work for this cause. To find the way where Jews and Arabs can sit down and talk to each other."

"We have no answers but many questions," said Rafaili. "We are not trying to Hebronize our Arab students or to turn them into assimilated Jews. But I do not want my children to

have to kill and I don't want Butrus's son to have to kill either. "We do feel that sharing our Jewish skills is the only way for a tomorrow in the Middle East. It is not brotherhood we are seeking, but an atmosphere of dialogue."

Dining in France: Quality and Originality in the Province

By Jon Winthro

ANGOULEME, France (IHT).—Angouleme is a small region, a former province, about 240 miles southwest of Paris, with a famous drink, cognac. But its cuisine is scarcely known outside its borders.

Few Michelin stars dot the area, yet at least one of the starred restaurants is outstanding both for the quality and originality of its cooking. The Moulin du Maine Brun ("mill of the brown estate"—maise being

short for domaine) belongs to the elegant and expensive chain of Chateaux-Hotels. It is five miles from Angouleme, off the road (N 141) to Cognac (20 miles farther on). This is a fine weekend headquarters for visits in the brandy country.

The 20 rooms are expensive, 90 to 150 francs, but then each has every modern comfort and a period look, right down to the nightgown. One room is Louis XV, another Louis XVI, the next Empire and so on. The silence is nearly total. If you leave your window open at night, the only thing you will hear is the gurgle of the mill stream and perhaps in the morning the jays in the trees.

The names of many of the dishes on the menu at the Moulin du Maine Brun are incomprehensible not only to foreigners but also to the French from other regions. What are *monjetties* and *cogoulles*, not to mention *jaud*? Even knowing that the first is a *velouté* (de *monjetties*), evidently some sort of soup, and that the second comes as an omelette doesn't help.

The first turns out to be a bean soup made with tomatoes, butter and cream that is so velvety I would gladly trade any *bisque de homard* for another bowl of it.

The omelet is of *saute*, but the petit gris snails have previously been cooked with bay leaf, garlic, shallots, tomatoes, white wine, cognac and vegetable stock before they get into the omelet, and that makes all the difference.

One of the best main dishes is *tranche de jambon déglacé au Pineau*, in which two thick slices of lightly smoked country ham are sautéed in butter. They are then napped with a sauce of chopped shallots, Pineau (the local aperitif—2/3 wine with 1/3 cognac), veal stock and butter. It is served with fried

onion rings and *monjetties* in walnut oil. To get back to *jaud*, dialect for rooster, you might try the *jaud de Barbezieux au vin de Sauternes*, browned and then cooked with Sauternes, a *mirapois* and chicken stock, with glazed baby onions and mushrooms added at the end.

There is an equally fine wine list. It is rich in the nearby vineyards of Bordeaux (the 1855 *Rauzan-Classem*, a Margaux, at 65 francs, is magnificent—taste enough to be reminiscent of a Pauillac yet with all the delicacy for which Margaux is famous).

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP).—The New York Drama Critics Circle discovered last night that because of a ballot-counting error it had made a mistake in announcing its choice as the best play of the season.

The drama which actually received the highest point tally from the 31 voting members is "That Championship Season" by Jason Miller, instead of "Sticks and Bones" by David Rabe.

Henry Hewes, critic for the Saturday Review and president of the circle, notified the membership of the mistake. He said the ballots which were counted by him and Clive Barnes, critic for the New York Times and vice-president of the group, had been "inaccurately tallied at the Monday meeting."

A point-weighted vote is used by the circle in which each critic names three plays as first, second and third choices. Each first place selection gets three points in the tally, second choice two, and third choice one.

"We somehow overlooked 10 points for 'Championship Season' that were caught when we recounted after the meeting," Clive Barnes admitted. The corrected score: "That Championship Season," 37; "Sticks and Bones," 36.

But curiously enough, the buys are in great demand. A 1959 La Tache at 120 is not expensive by present standards nor is even a 1959 Rom Com at 180. The 1970 Cl (Louis Michel) at 150 is, than reasonable as a lot of growers from the Côte Nuits.

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Well-Known Theater To Close in Prague

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Watney Forecasts Profit Increase

Watney Mann forecasts that its pre-tax profit in 1973 will rise to \$255 million from a predicted level of \$228.5 million for this year and \$229.9 million for 1971. Watney's 1973 year will end Sept. 30, 1973. The forecasts were contained in a letter urging Watney shareholders to reject an offer for their shares from Grand Metropolitan PLC. The letter said that, on the lapsing of the Grand Metropolitan bid, Watney directors intend to recommend a bonus issue of one new share for every four held and a total dividend of not less than 20 percent. This would be equivalent to 36.25 percent on the present issued capital and compares with the payment of 20 percent for the current 1971-72 year and 21.5 percent for 1970-71. Following publication of the letter, Watney's shares were quoted at 213.25 pence on the London Stock Exchange, up from 240 late Tuesday. The 1972 high is 264 and the low 183.

Merlin to Absorb Jeumont-Schneider

The previously announced merger of Sté. Jeumont-Schneider and Sté. Merlin-Gerin of France will be carried out through the absorption of Jeumont-Schneider by Merlin. In return, it will increase its capital with the new shares being entirely subscribed to by the Schneider group. Merlin-Gerin will own 51 percent of the merged company, to be known as Merlin-Gerin-Schneider, and the Schneider group 49 percent.

Dunlop Hopeful About Pirelli Link

Dunlop Holdings, which has a 49 percent reciprocal interest in Pirelli, is convinced that a full year's partnership with the union "will secure the advantages previously hoped for," Sir Reay

Geddes, chairman, says in Dunlop's 1971 report. He says the union's first-year results "must be regarded as disappointing, due to very difficult business conditions in Italy." And, he adds, "The success of the energetic measures being taken by Pirelli will not be fully rewarded until the country's economic and social conditions have been restored to normal." But, "much worthwhile progress was made and already gives an indication of how the union's strength will grow," Sir Reay says.

Mansfield, Uniroyal Recalling Tires

Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. and Uniroyal Tire Co. are recalling about 100,000 tires because tests showed they do not meet federal motor vehicle safety standards. The Transportation Department reports, Mansfield is recalling some 52,000 polyester fiber-reinforced tires, and Uniroyal some 48,000 nylon cord glass-belted tires manufactured in 1969 and the first half of 1970 with the brand name Co-op Hi-Level SPD. The traffic safety administration said continued use of the tires could be hazardous under certain conditions. The agency also said it is conducting its investigation with a view toward possible civil penalties.

Romania Seeks IHI Shipbuilding Aid

Shikawajima Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), Japan's largest shipbuilder, says it has received a request from Romania for "overall cooperation" in shipbuilding, including the establishment of a joint shipyard venture. Romania plans to build a shipyard capable of producing each year 20 fish-ship and 3,000 gross tons and to expand a shipyard in Constanta to build ocean-going ships of 150,000-deadweight-ton class, IHI officials say.

Group Files Monopoly Charge

New U.S. System Checks Steel Imports

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Treasury has established a detailed new monitoring system, using the Customs Bureau, to make sure that the new "voluntary" agreement limiting steel imports from Western Europe and Japan works out as planned.

Under a new directive from Assistant Secretary Eugene T. Rosides, the Customs Bureau will keep a close watch on categories of steel imports as they come in from various sources. This will make possible prompt notification to the State Department and to the participating foreign steel industries of any possible violations of the agreement.

The agreement is unusual in that it was negotiated by the State Department, not with foreign governments but with representatives of the various foreign steel industries. The Customs Bureau automatically monitors imports of steel, such as those covering imports of textiles.

Above The Ceiling
Last year, the final year of the former and less comprehensive steel agreement, imports exceeded the agreed ceiling by several million tons. One aim of the new monitoring system is to make sure that that does not happen again.

The new system, referred to in passing by Mr. Rosides in several recent speeches, is another example of the Treasury's tougher stance in a wide array of policies involving imports, including enforcement of the anti-dumping and countervailing duty statutes.

In a related development, an analysis by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute has concluded that the rapid growth of textile imports has at last shown clear signs of slowing down, six months after conclusion of import restraint agreements with four Asian countries.

For example, in the case of Japan, imports of man-made fiber textiles, after hitting a peak of 184.9 million square yards (equivalent to 1.2 billion yards) in December, had dropped to 71.7 million in March.

The figures are far from conclusive as yet as to how each of the exporting countries is living up to its agreement. But it appears that Hong Kong is already considered by the U. S. government to have violated its agree-

ment in at least one category of textiles, for which an embargo was imposed earlier this month.

The summary by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute said: "The rate of growth of imports is slowing down, though figures for imports through March still show some overall growth compared with a year ago."

Anti-Trust Suit
WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Nixon administration may seek with action by Congress to bolster the legality of the international steel agreement, congressional sources said today. The legality has been challenged in court.

The State Department, the sources said, clearly did not have any legal authority to negotiate an agreement either in late 1968 or again this year with European and Japanese steel-makers acting "voluntarily" limits on their steel exports to the United States.

Ships Cause Loss at Litton

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., May 24 (AP)—Litton Industries, a defense contractor, expects to lose more than \$50 million in fiscal 1972, according to a projection going down to the sea in ships.

The ships are the ones being built at the diversified company's Pascagoula, Miss., shipyards for the U.S. Navy and some commercial customers. In the third quarter ended April 30, those ships cost the company a pre-tax profit totaling \$25.4 million.

That resulted in a net loss for the quarter of \$14.2 million compared with net income in the same earlier period of \$12.5 million, or 45 cents a share, adjusted for a 2 1/2 percent stock dividend. Sales, however, increased slightly, to \$675.7 million from \$619.5 million.

For the first nine months, Litton is in the red \$11.1 million, compared with profit of \$33.3 million, or 91 cents a share, a year earlier (adjusted for the stock dividend). Sales rose to \$1.88 billion from \$1.78 billion a year earlier. The total amount of pre-tax write-offs through the first nine months was \$70 million, the company said.

The company did not break out its operating net figures.

At the annual meeting, Dec. 13, president Roy L. Ash said the company expected to exceed its fiscal 1971 earnings of \$50 million, or \$1.30 a share.

The company said the \$36.4 million third-quarter write-off was made for costs associated with the landing helicopter amphibious ship program for the Navy (which, it has been estimated, is about 18 months behind schedule), and the construction of eight container ships for Farrell and American President Lines. Provisions also were included for settlement of the

Consumers Union, a consumer organization, charged in a suit filed in federal district court today that the international steel agreement negotiated by Johnson and Nixon administration officials was "unlawful" and "in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and a 'conspiracy' on the part of State Department officials and others to circumvent U.S. laws."

The lawsuit seeks a federal district court injunction to prevent the steel pact from being carried out.

Other sources in Congress said that if the U.S. courts rule that the steel agreement announced at the White House on May 8 is illegal, this also could generate pressure in Congress for enactment of mandatory steel import quotas.

State Department officials said they would not comment on the lawsuit, but that government lawyers were studying the legal issues raised by it.

owners' claims and Litton's counter-claims for delays in delivery of the container ships.

A Litton spokesman said the company still is in negotiations regarding the shipbuilding contracts, but added that by taking these write-offs, the company is conceding that it will not recover these additional costs in the negotiations.

Additional write-offs in the third quarter, which include a total of \$50 million, came from "approximately 20 items" related to consolidation and relocation of a number of facilities and the discontinuance of several small product lines and operations, the company said.

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Per Share... 0.85 0.79

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Talks on Oil Fail to Reach An Agreement

OPEC Spokesman Says Gap Still Wide

GENEVA, May 24 (AP)—Talks between oil companies operating in the Arabian Gulf and six oil-producing states which are demanding participation ended in dismay and without agreement today.

"The gap is still wide," Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters. "The progress, if any, is minimal."

Oil company officials refused all comment as they stalked from the meeting hall after the third executive session.

Mr. Yamani, usually smiling and pleasant, spoke with some bitterness. "The position of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) on participation is unchanged. The companies are still in their ivory tower, and they had better come down before it is too late for them."

He said the two sides had agreed to meet again in June, but neither the date nor the venue was officially named.

OPEC, the 11-nation group that is backing the gulf states, has said that they should seek 20 percent participation in the capital of the operating companies. This would be increased gradually to a majority share.

OPEC wants to reimburse the companies for the share taken by having payment on net book value. The companies insist on reimbursement also for past exploration costs and potential profit that would be diverted from the companies.

The lawsuit seeks a federal district court injunction to prevent the steel pact from being carried out.

Other sources in Congress said that if the U.S. courts rule that the steel agreement announced at the White House on May 8 is illegal, this also could generate pressure in Congress for enactment of mandatory steel import quotas.

State Department officials said they would not comment on the lawsuit, but that government lawyers were studying the legal issues raised by it.

Among the questions Sen. Proxmire plans to ask are whether Mr. Morton did compare the merits of a single oil-gas pipeline through Canada versus just a single oil channel through Alaska and a separate one for gas through Canada.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing market for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Today	Previous
ster. (16 per cent)	2.5152	2.5129
Belg. fr. (A1)	43.88-81	43.94-96
Belg. fr. (B1)	43.97-99	43.92-95
Deutsche mark	3.7187	3.7188
Dutch guilder	3.6358	3.6358
Swiss franc	25.47-52	25.47-52
Fr. fr. (A)	4.894-897	4.89-93
Fr. fr. (B)	4.894-897	4.89-91
Quintal	1.2088-95	1.2118-25
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30
Libra	581.40-49	581.55-55.25
Peseta	64.510-59	64.530-55
Schilling	23.085-105	23.09-12
Sw. krona	4.7490-7510	4.7498-7508
Swiss franc	1.8520-45	1.8590-8610
Yen	304.25	304.27

Chrysler Raises Prices

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. disclosed yesterday it has raised prices on most of its automobiles \$17 to \$113 by making hereof optional equipment standard. Chrysler said the prices had been raised unannounced Monday. They have been "reviewed and authorized" by the Price Commission.

With Help From EPA

Ford Hints It May Be Able To Meet '73 Model Schedule

OPEC Spokesman Says Gap Still Wide

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. has hinted it could, with help from the Environmental Protection Agency, meet the September deadline for 1973 model cars despite an EPA order that it retest engine emission controls.

The implication that Ford may stay on model-introduction schedule came only a day after board chairman Henry Ford 2d said the company was "in one hell of a lot of trouble" and raised the possibility of a long shutdown and massive layoffs while the retesting was completed.

The possibility of a solution also was suggested by an EPA spokesman who said, "Obviously, we do not want to shut down Ford for four months."

Jack Conmy, special assistant to EPA director William D. Ruckelshaus, said the agency's attorneys are examining the matter and expect to have some suggestions within a few days.

Information Withheld
The giant auto maker said late yesterday that some of the employees apparently withheld information which should have been included in emissions-certification applications to the EPA.

A Ford spokesman said the company has reassigned four supervisory technical employees previously working in the emissions testing area.

Ford was informed by Mr. Ruckelshaus Monday that it would be barred from selling its 1973 model cars until it again performed emission-control tests on its engines to show compliance with federal standards.

The withheld information "related to unscheduled, unauthorized maintenance performed on emission certification test vehicles," Herbert I. Misch, Ford vice-president for environmental and safety engineering, said.

Mr. Misch said EPA personnel were doing everything possible to help make sure that Ford demonstrates it can meet the 1973 emission standards.

Meanwhile Ford said today it plans to begin production in the Philippines late this year of its new low-cost multi-purpose vehicle designed for use in the developing nations of Southeast Asia.

Ford, which unveiled a prototype of the vehicle at a press conference in Washington, said the vehicle will be called the Fiera.

William O. Burke, a vice-president, said he expects the basic version of the Fiera to sell in the Philippines at a price of \$1,100 to \$1,300. The more fully-equipped mini-bus version would sell in the \$1,500 area, he said.

Ford expects to make and sell 5,000 of the Fiera during the first 12 months and is building production facilities with initial

Daimler Net Falls 16% During Year

STUTTGART, May 24 (AP)—Daimler-Benz profits tumbled 16 percent in 1971, the company announced today.

It said earnings totaled 208.5 million deutsche marks (944.5 million) last year, down from 249 million DM in 1970.

Daimler said it will pay an unchanged 8.50-DM dividend, but will not repeat the previous year's bonus of 0.75 DM a share.

Consolidated sales of Benz rose 8.1 percent to 12.7 billion DM from 11.7 billion DM in 1970.

Daimler said the dividend will be paid on increased stock capital resulting from the incorporation of the two Daimler trust companies, Kraftfahrzeug- und Industriemotoren-Bau and Sueddeutsche Automobil-Bau, Anlagen- und Vertriebs.

The company will propose at its annual meeting July 27 issuing 190 million marks in new Daimler stocks from the reserves amounting to 300 million DM.

This means that the stock capital of Daimler will be raised to 851.3 million DM on the basis of one new share for every four old shares.

Stock Prices Edge Up on Higher Trade

Profit-Taking Trims Morning's Advance

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT)—Glamour and some blue chip issues set the pace today as prices registered a modest advance in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The market inched upward until the early afternoon, when profit-taking trimmed some of the earlier gains. The better tone was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which finished the session up 3.16 at 975.45. At 1:30 p.m., the average was ahead 4.44.

Brokers noted that investors were encouraged by the announcement at the summit meeting in Moscow of the agreement for joint space flight in 1975.

They said that another bullish factor was reports that some agreement was near at the summit meeting on arms control and trade.

Volume Rises
Continued institutional activity helped swell today's volume to 17.87 million shares from 15.41 million yesterday.

Among the glamour issues showing gains were Burroughs, which rose 4 1/2 to 168 1/2, Xerox, up 1 1/2 to 166 1/2, Sausch & Lomb, up 1 1/2 to 130, Polaroid, ahead 3 1/4 to 147 3/4, and Natamex, which rose 3 1/2 to 66 1/2.

Resisting the upward trend in the glamour issues, Disney dropped 5 to 188 and Avon Products slipped 1 3/4 to 128 3/4.

In the blue-chip category Du Pont was the best performer and advanced 5/8 to 168 7/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey gained 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, while Sears, Roebuck, Aluminum Co. of America and Caterpillar Tractor each added a point.

U.S. Tax Rise Seen Likely

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Brookings Institution says that a federal tax increase is highly likely in the next four years, no matter who is elected President in November.

The study says that the federal budget is bare, that the "peace dividend" is gone, and that existing federal taxes will not even pay the full cost for the next four years of the programs already on the books or proposed.

If the newly-elected President wants to start any big new programs, the study says, he will have only two choices: cutting back old programs, or raising taxes.

The authors are pessimistic, on the basis of past performance, about the prospects for any big cutback of old programs. They suggest it is equally unlikely that the new President will be able to resist endorsing new ones.

"Several new or sharply expanded federal programs are now under serious political discussion," they note.

In addition, they say, pending proposals for federal support of day care could cost between \$5 billion and \$12 billion a year, the proposed national health insurance program could cost many more billions than projected, and the administration's revenue-sharing bill will not permanently solve the fiscal problems of the nation's cities.

Though no one seems to pay much attention to the fact, federal taxes have been cut substantially over the last 10 years.

At the same time, federal spending has gone up with budget-straining speed—and not, as many people think, primarily because of the war in Vietnam.

The biggest spending increases have been on the civilian side—in the government's basic "income-maintenance" programs such as social security, and in what the study describes as the "major great society programs," the legacy of Lyndon Johnson.

On the OTC market stocks also showed a little strength and moved up 1.26 to close at 143.25 as measured by the NASDAQ index.

NASDAQ activities included Rank, 30 5/8, off 1 1/8, Design Craft Jewel, 31 1/4, up 5, Penn Offshore Oil, 8 7/8, unchanged, and NFF, 10, unchanged.

Of the 3,062 issues traded, 907 advanced, 559 declined and the remainder were unchanged.

On the bond market new and recent issues in the corporate sector made good sales progress, though prices closed off their best for the day. They were up 1/8 to 1/4 point.

Summit Talks May Produce Deal on Gas

CLEVELAND, May 24 (AP)—A \$5-billion construction project in the Soviet Union, headed by Cleveland Industrialist Cyrus S. Eaton, may be announced during the summit conference being held in Moscow, Mr. Eaton's son said today.

Cyrus S. Eaton Jr. said the proposal involves construction of a gas liquefaction plant to convert Siberian natural gas into liquid for shipment to the United States.

He said the project could be the first to be announced as part of broadened trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eaton added that he and his father have been working on the project for two years and have had several discussions with Soviet officials about it.

The giant auto maker said late yesterday that some of the employees apparently withheld information which should have been included in emissions-certification applications to the EPA.

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Art Buchwald

The 2d Kitchen Debate

WASHINGTON—It is highly unlikely that President Nixon will have a repeat of his famous kitchen debate in Moscow, but if he does, I can't help thinking how different it might be from the last one.

I can just see the President and Brezhnev facing each other across a hot electric stove in the Kremlin.

"Mr. President," Brezhnev says, "you have many newspapers with you on your trip."

"Yes," President Nixon replies. "The thing that makes the United States a great country is that we have freedom of the press."

"The thing that makes the Soviet Union a great country," Brezhnev says, "is we don't."

"Our system is better than yours, because our newspapermen can write anything they want about their government," President Nixon says.

"Our system is better than yours," Brezhnev retorts, "because they can't."

"On the record," Nixon says, "how do you do it?"

"We used to shoot them. But it is different now. We feel some-one criticizing the Kremlin has to be crazy. So we put him in an insane asylum until he gets well."

"You mean to say that your administration has the authority to put away anyone who criticizes you in an asylum?"

"That's correct. The Communist system is perfect, so obviously anyone who says it isn't needs medical treatment."

"I wouldn't want it to get out of this kitchen," Nixon tells Brezhnev, "but I feel the same way."

when one of our press people criticizes your system."

"I know how you feel, Mr. President. It is important for a strong government not to have an opposition press."

"Tell me, Comrade Brezhnev. If one of your newspapers got hold of some top secret Kremlin papers and printed them on the front page, what would you do?"

"It is impossible that any newspaper in the Soviet Union would print secret Kremlin papers. If it did, the paper would be closed, its editors would be sent to labor camps in Siberia, reporters would be put in jail, and the man who gave such secrets to the newspaper would be shot at dawn."

"Let me ask you this. If one of your columnists revealed in his column how you made your decision to support India in the Pakistan war, what would you do?"

"That's a stupid question. We would take the columnist to Lubyanka Prison and attach electrical circuits to his body."

"Are you taking notes on this, Henry?" the President asks.

"Comrade Brezhnev, what do you do about television commentators who give instant and critical analyses of your speeches?"

"There is no such thing in the Soviet Union. Everything said on television is first cleared with us. Only loyal party members may work on TV. Is it not the same in your country?"

"Unfortunately not," the President says sadly. "Our television people can say anything they want to, and I can't do one thing about it."

"Way that's terrible," Brezhnev says.

"You're telling me," Nixon says. "What about Congress? Do you have any trouble with your Congress when you want to do something for the good of the country?"

"Anyone in the party who questions our policies is given a job shoveling coal on the Caucasian Electric Power Project. When our Communist party congress meets, I always get standing ovations."

"Comrade Brezhnev, the last time I was here I questioned your system as opposed to ours. But since I've been President, I see there is a lot to be said for how you do things here. I only regret Comrade Khrushchev is not still alive, so I can tell him I'm sorry."



Buchwald



Dragon sculpture at Imperial Palace, now an army post.

Saving Hue's Treasures From Destruction

By Joseph B. Treaster

HUE, South Vietnam (NYT)—Tung Tuong, the frail curator of the Hue Museum, spoke with urgency. He could not keep his right foot from tapping.

"How many days? How many days before they attack?" he asked an American visitor. "Will we have time to get everything out?" This was last week.

Workers had just begun hastily crating the contents of the museum, which includes some of the most important art treasures in South Vietnam. Most of the porcelain, furniture and royal costumes are from the period of the Nguyen dynasty, which began at the turn of the 19th century, but there are a bronze drum and some other bronze objects from the first century and many stone sculptures from the Kingdom of Champa, which lasted from the end of the second century to the late 15th century.

Mr. Tuong worried that the packing might take a week or more, and that seemed to him like an eternity.

More than two-thirds of Hue's 200,000 residents left early in the month as the government soldiers who had been routed at Quang Tri, north of here, fled south. Armored cars have been parked in front of the museum for several days and every day there has been speculation over when the North Vietnamese forces would attack.

Mr. Tuong's fears have not been allayed by the recapture by South Vietnamese forces of Fire Base Bastogne, southwest of

Hue. There is still a large swath of territory beyond Bastogne where there are no government troops and where all military men believe the North Vietnamese may have replaced their long-range 130-mm guns.

Many others remained concerned as well. Over the May 13-14 weekend officials started moving books and expensive laboratory equipment out of the University of Hue for shipment to Da Nang, and on May 17 the government began sending refugees, who at first had been reluctant to leave Hue, to the large military base at Chuoi, south of Da Nang.

Mr. Tuong, who is 55 years old and has been with the museum since 1955, said that as soon as Quang Tri fell to the North Vietnamese on May 1 he asked his superiors in Saigon for permission to move the precious articles in the museum to a safer place. He spent almost a week in Saigon pleading his case and finally, on May 18 approval came.

The museum, a huge rectangular wooden building with elaborately carved eaves and panels inlaid with mother of pearl, stands in the heart of the Hue Citadel, the 150-year-old fortress that, with its complex of brick walls and moats, was modeled after the Forbidden City of Peking.

"The Hue people believe this is the safest place in the city," Mr. Tuong said. "If we move out, the people would be very scared. I think the government still thinks it can hold this place safely, but now maybe it is afraid of shelling and bombing."

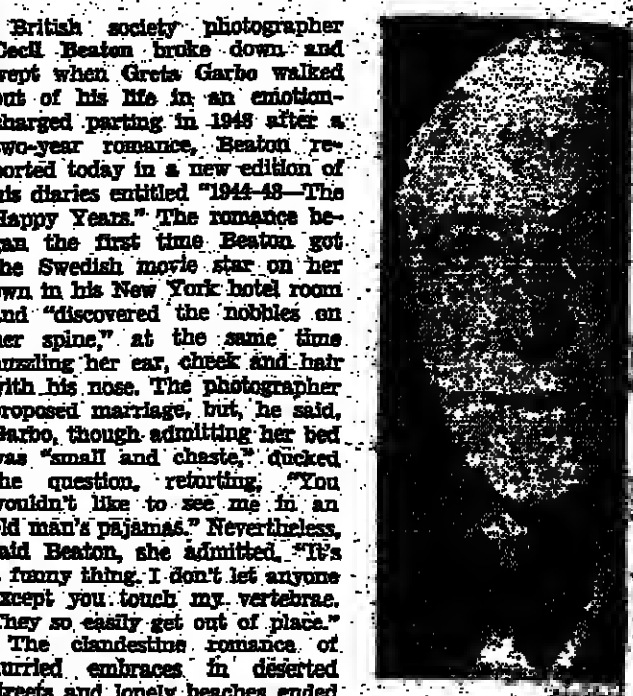
There were originally more than 100 royal buildings in the citadel, but most of them were blown up by the Viet Minh, the predecessors of the Viet Cong, in the confusion immediately after World War II when the Japanese left and the French colonialists tried to restore their rule.

Now only a few of the old buildings remain, surrounded by hundreds of tiny bungalows and shacks that have gradually pushed into the citadel.

Huge holes were blown in the walls of the citadel and many of the royal buildings were damaged during the Communist 1968 Tet offensive. By some estimates, up to 40 percent of the inventory of the museum was either broken or stolen during the 1968 fighting. Since then, the museum has been opened only for official visits.

If there is to be a battle for Hue, the citadel seems likely to be one of the main fighting grounds. The commander of South Vietnam's northern military region has established his headquarters in an old French Army compound within the fortress, and not far away the South Vietnamese Marine Division has set up shop in one of the former imperial palaces. The American Marine advisers are living in quarters once occupied by the rulers' concubines and a few South Vietnamese marines are camped on the steps of the gold-leaf-adorned throne room.

PEOPLE: Discovering the Nobles On Garbo's Spine



Cecil Beaton

British society photographer Cecil Beaton broke down and wept when Greta Garbo walked out of his life in an emotion-charged parting in 1948 after a two-year romance. Beaton reported today in a new edition of his diaries entitled "1944-48: The Happy Years." The romance began the first time Beaton got the Swedish movie star on her own in his New York hotel room and "discovered the nobles on her spine" at the same time nuzzling her ear, cheek and hair with his nose. The photographer proposed marriage, but, he said, Garbo, though admitting her bed was "small and chaste," ducked the question, retorting, "You wouldn't like to see me in an old man's pajamas." Nevertheless, said Beaton, she admitted, "It's a funny thing. I don't let anyone except you touch my vertebrae. They so easily get out of place."

The disintegration of the hurried embrace in a deserted street and lonely beaches ended despite the pleas of Beaton, he reports. "I expounded on the possibilities of what we would make of a life together. The idea that she and I might produce a child, and could have also just those things that others have in the course of their lives, perhaps rather ordinary lives, might prove to us to be more fantastic and exciting than anything that had happened. No, she would never undertake the responsibility of having a child."

At the final parting, Beaton wept, "completely jelly-like and incapable of holding back my feelings. We clasped each other. Greta looked utterly miserable. Her face contained a world of sympathy and sadness."

Singer Tiny Tim's ex-girlfriend Miss Vicki has blamed what she calls Tim's love of publicity for the breakup of their marriage. The June issue of Ladies Home Journal quotes Vicki as saying her love for the singer began to wilt when he insisted they wed on Johnny Carson's network TV show. She also opposed naming their child Tully after Tiny Tim's theme song, since it resembled nothing his career. "He was more excited by the publicity than by the fact we had a daughter," Miss Vicki filed for divorce on March 3.

Passing through Los Angeles this week, Mike Lieberman and

The Florida cabinet urged to squash love funding a university as ways to eradicate "the nasty omnipresent pests." Holloway, chairman of the Florida Conference of AAA clubs, has urged an appropriation for the use of South Florida to find to get rid of the bugs so far their habit of flying, which swarm over a 40-mile stretch of highway, 40 miles without having your windshield washed, a cabinet secretary Kenneth to look into the finding love these pests.

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